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should not be forgotten in the repeal of customs duties, — that of a depreciated currency. It is now one of the heaviest which the country has to bear, and it is worse than any other, because it is latent, and to the common eye appears like a blessing rather than a curse. It is eminently the poor man's tax, for it depresses the purchasing power of his wages, while it exaggerates the cost of his living. The capitalist, on the contrary, gets a temporary benefit from it. It is this inexplicable discord between apparently high wages and positively increasing poverty which is now fermenting strife between employers and workmen, leading to strikes and eight-hour laws. We must return to specie payments before a lower tariff is possible; for the present scale of duties is not sufficient to prevent the foreigner from bringing goods to our market at a great profit, as he sells at paper prices, and turns the proceeds into gold at a price relatively much lower than that of his commodity. Nor must we suddenly abandon protection for its own sake. Congress must look to it that industries are not enfeebled by too long nursing; and as fast as each can fairly stand alone, the crutches must be taken away, and given, if need be, to some feeble child, which cannot walk alone; and this process must be steadily and judiciously pursued till as a nation we shall no longer fear the freest competition. This is protection justifying itself in the past, but looking and moving towards free trade in the future; and this we conceive to be the doctrine and the policy of the American people.

4. — *Das Militärsanitätswesen der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika während des letzten Krieges, nebst Schilderungen von Land und Leuten.* [*The Military Sanitary History of the United States of North America during the last War, with Descriptions of Country and People.*] By DR. H. VON HAWRONITZ, Imperial Russian Privy Councillor and General Sanitary Inspector of the Imperial Navy. Stuttgart: G. Weise. 1866. pp. 350.

THE Russo-American alliance is cemented by Mr. Seward's last performance. It was preceded by a series of mutual bowings and scrapings, of which Mr. Fox's visit was an example of our way of doing it, and Dr. Hawronitz's book is an instance of their manner of meeting it. Nothing could be more gratifying to the impartial American mind, with its wholesome love of sharp criticism and its modest self-abnegation, than the lavish praise which the Russian Doctor has poured over us. Sent here, as he tells us in his Dedication to the Grand Duke Constantine, by that great personage, this volume is the

report of his researches primarily into the business which gives the book its title, and then into the prominent features of the country, as they were developed in a visit of four months, from May 26 to September 15, 1865. The preliminary sketches treat of the modern military sanitary system, the North and the South, the army, its ordnance, the staff, the quartermaster's department, the sanitary, or, as we should call it, medical and surgical service, ambulance and hospital organization, with a full description, in detail, of the principal temporary military hospitals in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. There is a full chapter devoted to the Army Laboratory in Philadelphia, which was, no doubt, supplied by some of the officials connected with it; and it is a fair specimen of the sort of information supplied to foreigners, for Dr. Hawronitz was undoubtedly led to believe that the Army Laboratory was an important auxiliary to the army medical service, when in point of fact it was a mere apothecary shop, where the preparations procured for the army from our own chemical laboratories, and in lavish and most injudicious proportions from foreign manufacturers, were "put up" in the absurd and extravagant manner prescribed by "Army Regulations." If it were worth while, now-a-days, to write the real history of the purchases of drugs and chemicals for the army during the Rebellion, it would be found that the system, or rather want of system, which was allowed, was one of the worst abuses of the war. The general popular ignorance of the business was such as to leave the army officials in charge in comparative peace and quiet, and yet abuses as flagrant as those perpetrated in the quartermasters' and other purchases were practised, which injured the medicines needed by our army and our own chemical manufactures. Dr. Hawronitz next takes up the treatment of diseases, the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, statistics of disease and mortality, and extracts of general medical orders. The sketch of the "Sanitary Commission" is evidently inspired by official influences, for while the popular support so generously given is praised, the labors of the Commission are somewhat depreciated, in describing them as expensive and officious. The Pension Bureau, the Transportation Bureau, the Paymaster's Office, with the estimates for 1865 and 1866, are all described. Then, getting on more familiar ground, there is an account of the navy during the Rebellion, the medical service in it, and such statistics as the two subjects suggest.

The first part of the book, which gives it its running title, occupies one hundred and forty pages, and it is a clear, straight-forward, business-like statement, likely to be of use in perpetuating a fair record of the matter. The rest of the volume is devoted to a popu-

lar description of the tour made by Dr. Hawronitz in the summer of 1865. Landing at Boston, he hastened to make the best of his way southward, to see the army that still lay about Washington. His journey is made the occasion of very sensible criticism of the good and bad side of our railway system,—its cheapness and universality, as contrasted with the discomfort and danger to which the thousands of passengers silently submit themselves. Arrived in Washington on the 27th of May, there was an army without the city of 180,000 men, and a state of siege within; in spite of it, however, there was a procession of five thousand Sunday-school children, who are described in terms of glowing praise, a little heightened by the statement that they were the children of the “poorest” part of the population,—which would give Washington a greater numerical importance than the census returns. The next procession was that of the Sixth Corps, and it is told in a way that shows what a creditable impression that body of veteran volunteer soldiers made on an experienced soldier. He notes, too, the mutual indifference of Mr. Johnson and the men for each other. The usual description of “leading features” is given. About the only noteworthy novelty is the author’s invention of *Smithsonia* as the name of the Smithsonian Institute. A sketch of the lives of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Farragut is given, then an account of West Point and of a visit to Richmond,—which gives occasion for a description of the closing scenes of the war, and, as a pendant, of a mysterious visit to General Lee, who made a very favorable impression on our good-natured Russian Doctor, and added to it by a regret that “his” chief medical director was out of town,—to which we may add ours, as he would, no doubt, have supplied us, through our Russian-German medium, with his account of the Confederate Army’s medical history.

On his return journey, Baltimore is soon disposed of, while Philadelphia receives a very laudatory account of its institutions. The Fourth-of-July performances which he saw there do not seem to have made much impression, and he makes a fair hit of the difference between the sights as he saw them, and as he saw them described in the next day’s papers. The Doctor’s mistake of putting the “Park” on the Delaware will be as serious, in the eyes of a true Philadelphian, as his unhappy contrast between Washington and Jefferson Davis; but how he got the idea that the day was celebrated in honor of Washington is as hard to understand as his apparent sympathy for Davis. The description of the Hall of the Academy of Natural Sciences, as “a building of the finest style, with splendid apartments for its large collections,” will hardly pass current, even with those

of its members who are praised for their unpaid devotion to science. New York is, of course, described at considerable length, and with a good deal of accurate particularity of detail, and not unfairly, as, "with the exception of perhaps a dozen buildings with some architectural beauty, bearing on every side its first characteristic, — the great trading city of the world, . . . the proper place for the god Mercury to make his home; for there he is worshipped day and night, and his shrines are the famous places of the city." The account of the charitable institutions of the city is made an occasion to improve the popular European view of American civilization after this fashion. First we are told that, at Randall's Island, "the rights" of the future American citizen are respected even in the poor boy, and the consciousness of his future duties and responsibilities carefully developed; and then follows the story of a Secretary of State who visited them to tell them that he too was a "charity boy." Could this have been Mr. Memminger, once Secretary of State of the "late" Confederacy? Our author takes no end of pleasure in an account of the speech made to him by a Randall's Island boy, — evidently an emissary of Mr. Seward's, and a possible successor too, — in which he was told that the Emperor of Russia was our greatest friend, our truest ally, and our most esteemed neighbor, — compliments which we have been obliged to redeem at a pretty round sum; and they were received by three times three, banners waving and trumpets sounding, — a proceeding which might have been noticed at the reception of the "Fairmount Engine" or the "Cochituate Militia." In that case, however, we should not have had a speech thanking them in the name of the Czar of all the Russias, and a promise to report faithfully to him all the compliments of his allies of Randall's Island, — future citizens of Russian America, perhaps, — and all set down in good German. "Public Schools" and "Education" generally are followed by chapters devoted to the "greatest plagues of life," domestic servants, as a part of a chapter devoted to "Female Education," with a brief notice of female medical colleges, to which our orthodox Russian gives a very approving nod. The medical statistics of New York are followed by a "tag" about Dr. Colton's Dental Association, which looks as if the one doctor had rubbed noses with the other. Modern political affairs are a little too much for our author, who gravely assures us that "the old commandant of Fort Lafayette is the only prisoner there, for he dare not leave it lest he be arrested for his obedience to orders while the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, as the city of New York never recognized that suspension," — which is about as odd a statement as can well be found in any book of travels, — "and therefore he would be liable to suits at law for his vio-

lation of the rights of the persons who were at various times in his custody." From militia, police, fire department, and Central Park, our author passes to an account of a "Clam-bak," or "Muschelessen," which he tells us is an inheritance from the Indian inhabitants; and a pretty savage admixture he met, — the highest military and civil officers, a Catholic bishop (!), some "berühmte Gelehrte," famous scholars, and "also some persons whose intimate acquaintance did not seem desirable"; which appears likely, from the fact that there were also police-officers present, whose attendance, however, was explained as being rather complimentary than otherwise, although, from the generous admixture of lager-beer and claret punch provided and disposed of, it might have been useful too.

The discussion of the emigration question follows a little too closely on that of the "Clam-bak" to be of much value; and his account of the summer resorts in America is a little affected by the lager-beer, or the claret punch, or both, for our Doctor gravely assures us that no mineral springs have yet been discovered except those at Saratoga, known as Congress-water. With that text, it is not surprising to learn that this water has not yet been analyzed, nor is it used or applied in any other than the traditional Indian fashion! Do the Russians perhaps apply mineral waters by Molière's favorite medical instrument, and must our visitors to Russian America take with them a supply of syringes? Niagara, Quebec, and Boston are the concluding chapters; and a hope that universal suffrage and universal amnesty may soon come to pass, with a general expression of admiration and satisfaction, bring to a close a book that has, even now, while facts and figures are all fresh, considerable value, and will be important at all times, as giving a fair notion of the results of a short journey here in eventful times.

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5. — 1. *Inaugural Address delivered to the University of St. Andrew's, February 1, 1867.* By JOHN STUART MILL, Rector of the University. Boston: Littell and Gay. 8vo. pp. 31.
 2. *Report of the Committee on Organization, presented to the Trustees of the Cornell University, October 21, 1866.* By ANDREW D. WHITE. Albany: C. Van Benthuysen and Sons. 1867. 8vo. pp. 48.

THE projects of university reform, which now so greatly interest the public mind, are beset with many and peculiar difficulties. The present academic system is not the product of an individual genius, nor